WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography, comprising the steps of:

dissolving or dispersing a toner composition comprising a resin and a coloring agent into polymerizable monomers to provide a solution or a dispersed system,

emulsifying the solution or the dispersed system with a first surface active agent in an aqueous medium to provide an emulsion, and

polymerizing the polymerizable monomers in the emulsion to obtain toner, wherein

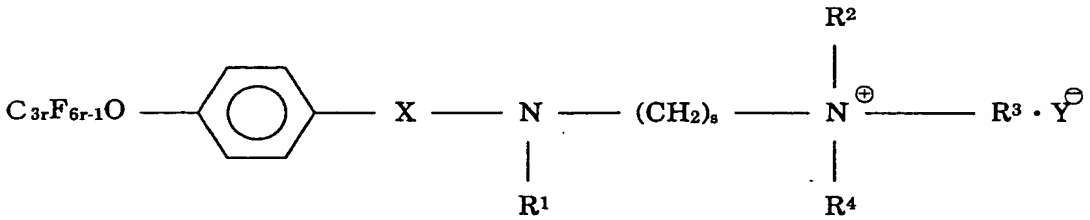
a second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is added after the emulsifying step.

2. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 1, wherein the

second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is a fluorine-atom containing surface active agent.

3. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 2, wherein the fluorine-atom containing surface active agent is a cationic surface active agent containing a perfluoroalkyl group.

4. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 2, wherein the second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is a chemical compound represented by the general formula:



wherein

X is one of $-SO_2-$ and $-CO-$,

each of R1, R2, R3, and R4 is one of a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group containing 1 through 10 carbon atoms, and an aryl group,

Y is one of I and Br, and

each of r and s is an integer of 1 through 20.

5. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 1, wherein heating is performed after the second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is added.

6. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 1, wherein a charge control agent is also added after the emulsifying step.

7. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 6, wherein heating is performed after the second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent and the charge control agent are added.

8. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 6, wherein the charge control agent is dispersed in an aqueous medium.

9. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 6, wherein the charge control agent is calixarene and a polymer thereof.

10. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 6, wherein the charge control agent is one of a metal salt and a metal complex of a salicylic acid derivative.

11. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 6, wherein the charge control agent is a fine resin particle.

12. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 11, wherein the fine resin particle contains a fluorine-containing compound.

13. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 11, wherein

the fine resin particle is obtained by emulsion polymerization.

14. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 11, wherein the fine resin particle is obtained by copolymerization of at least styrene and methacrylic acid.

15. A method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography, comprising the steps of:

dispersing a toner composition comprising a resin and a coloring agent into an aqueous medium to provide a dispersed system,

aggregating the dispersed system in an aqueous medium containing a first surface active agent to provide an aggregate, and

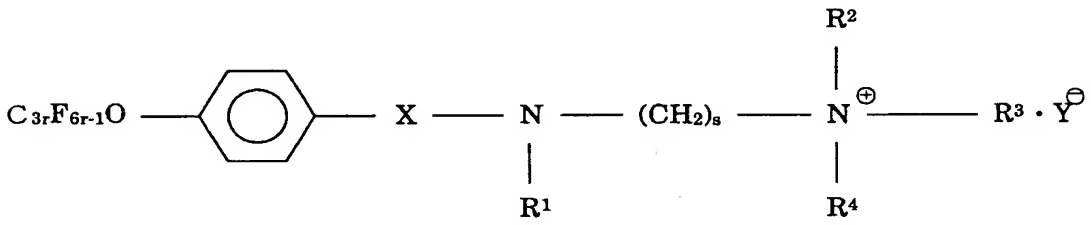
fusing the aggregate by heating to obtain toner, wherein

a second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is added after the fusing step.

16. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 15, wherein the second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is a fluorine-atom containing surface active agent.

17. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 16, wherein the fluorine-atom containing surface active agent is a cationic surface active agent containing a perfluoroalkyl group.

18. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 16, wherein the second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is a chemical compound represented by the general formula:



wherein

X is one of $-SO_2-$ and $-CO-$,

each of R1, R2, R3, and R4 is one of a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group containing 1 through 10 carbon atoms, and an aryl group,

Y is one of I and Br, and

each of r and s is an integer of 1 through 20.

19. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 15, wherein heating is performed after the second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is added.

20. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 15, wherein a charge control agent is also added after the fusing step.

21. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 20, wherein heating is performed after the second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent and the charge control agent are added.

22. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 20, wherein the charge control agent is dispersed in an aqueous medium.

23. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 20, wherein the charge control agent is calixarene and a polymer thereof.

24. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 20, wherein the charge control agent is one of a metal salt and a metal complex of a salicylic acid derivative.

25. The method of manufacturing toner for

electrophotography as claimed in claim 20, wherein the charge control agent is a fine resin particle.

26. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 25, wherein the fine resin particle contains a fluorine-containing compound.

27. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 25, wherein the fine resin particle is obtained by emulsion polymerization.

28. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 25, wherein the fine resin particle is obtained by

copolymerization of at least styrene and methacrylic acid.

29. A method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography, comprising the steps of:

dissolving or dispersing a toner composition comprising a resin and a coloring agent into an organic solvent to provide a solution or a dispersed system,

emulsifying the solution or the dispersed system with a first surface active agent in an aqueous medium to provide an emulsion, and

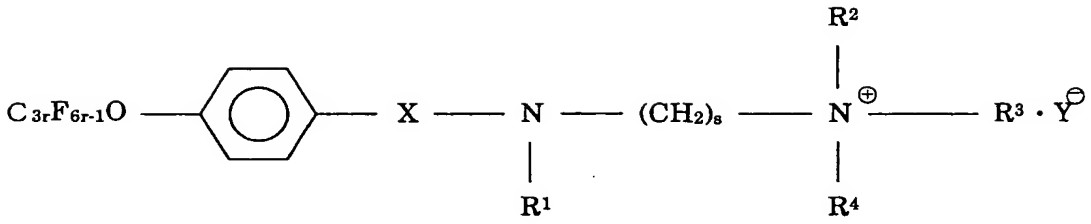
eliminating the organic solvent from the emulsion to obtain toner, wherein

a second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is added after the emulsifying step.

30. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 29, wherein the second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is a fluorine-atom containing surface active agent.

31. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 30, wherein the fluorine-atom containing surface active agent is a cationic surface active agent containing a perfluoroalkyl group.

32. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 30, wherein the second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is a chemical compound represented by the general formula:



wherein

X is one of $-SO_2-$ and $-CO-$,

each of R1, R2, R3, and R4 is one of a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group containing 1 through 10 carbon atoms, and an aryl group,

Y is one of I and Br, and

each of r and s is an integer of 1 through 20.

33. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 29, wherein heating is performed after the second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is added.

34. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 29, wherein a charge control agent is also added after the emulsifying step.

35. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 34, wherein heating is performed after the second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent and the charge control agent are added.

36. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 34, wherein the charge control agent is dispersed in an aqueous medium.

37. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 34, wherein the charge control agent is calixarene and a polymer thereof.

38. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 34, wherein the charge control agent is one of a metal salt and a metal complex of a salicylic acid derivative.

39. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 34, wherein the charge control agent is a fine resin particle.

40. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 39, wherein

the fine resin particle contains a fluorine-containing compound.

41. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 39, wherein the fine resin particle is obtained by emulsion polymerization.

42. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 39, wherein the fine resin particle is obtained by copolymerization of at least styrene and methacrylic acid.

43. A method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography, comprising the steps of:

dissolving or dispersing a toner composition comprising a resin, a coloring agent, and polymerizable monomers into an organic solvent to provide a solution or a dispersed system,

emulsifying the solution or the dispersed system with a first surface active agent in an aqueous medium to provide an emulsion,

polymerizing the polymerizable monomers in the emulsion to obtain a polymer liquid, and

eliminating the organic solvent from the polymer liquid to obtain toner, wherein

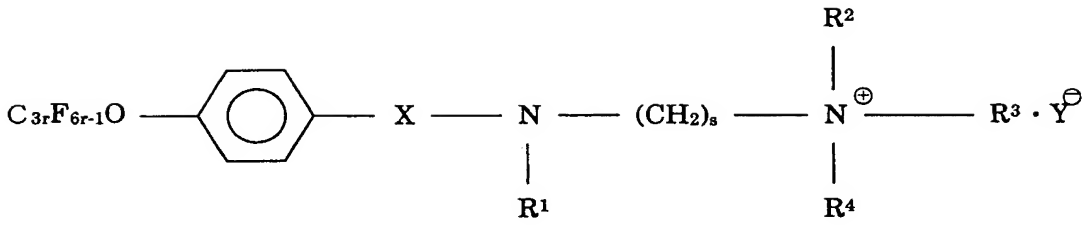
a second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is added after the emulsifying step.

44. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 43, wherein the polymerizable monomer comprises a compound having an isocyanate group at a terminal thereof.

45. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 43, wherein the second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is a fluorine-atom containing surface active agent.

46. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 45, wherein the fluorine-atom containing surface active agent is a cationic surface active agent containing a perfluoroalkyl group.

47. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 45, wherein the second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is a chemical compound represented by the general formula:



wherein

X is one of $-SO_2-$ and $-CO-$,

each of R1, R2, R3, and R4 is one of a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group containing 1 through 10 carbon atoms, and an aryl group,

Y is one of I and Br, and

each of r and s is an integer of 1 through 20.

48. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 43, wherein heating is performed after the second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent is added.

49. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 43, wherein a charge control agent is also added after the emulsifying step.

50. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 49, wherein the polymerizable monomer comprises a compound having an isocyanate group at a terminal thereof.

51. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 49, wherein heating is performed after the second surface active agent having polarity opposite to polarity of the first surface active agent and the charge control agent are added.

52. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 49, wherein the charge control agent is a charge control agent dispersed in an aqueous medium.

53. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 49, wherein the charge control agent is calixarene and a polymer thereof.

54. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 49, wherein the charge control agent is one of a metal salt and a metal complex of a salicylic acid derivative.

55. The method of manufacturing toner for

electrophotography as claimed in claim 49, wherein the charge control agent is a fine resin particle.

56. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 55, wherein the fine resin particle contains a fluorine-containing compound.

57. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 55, wherein the fine resin particle is obtained by emulsion polymerization.

58. The method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 55, wherein the fine resin particle is obtained by

copolymerization of at least styrene and methacrylic acid.

59. A toner for electrophotography obtained by using the method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 1.

60. A toner for electrophotography obtained by using the method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 15.

61. A toner for electrophotography obtained by using the method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 29.

62. A toner for electrophotography obtained by using the method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 43.

63. A developer for electrophotography comprising a toner for electrophotography obtained by using the method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 1, and a carrier for carrying the toner.

64. A developer for electrophotography comprising a toner for electrophotography obtained by using the method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 15, and a carrier for carrying the toner.

65. A developer for electrophotography comprising a toner for electrophotography obtained by using the method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 29, and a carrier for carrying the toner.

66. A developer for electrophotography comprising a toner for electrophotography obtained by using the method of manufacturing toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 43, and a carrier for carrying the toner.

67. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer

provided on the development roller to be uniform, wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 59.

68. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 60.

69. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors

using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 61.

70. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 62.

71. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 63.

72. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 64.

73. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 65.

74. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 66.

75. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with an electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 59.

76. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with an electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 60.

77. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with an electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 61.

78. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with an electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 62.

79. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with an electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 63.

80. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with an electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller

to be uniform, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 64.

81. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with an electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 65.

82. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with an electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a single photoconductor with corresponding developers for the respective colors using a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 66.

83. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of photoconductors corresponding to a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, with corresponding developers for the respective colors using the development devices,

wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 59.

84. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of photoconductors corresponding to a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, with corresponding developers for the respective colors using the development devices, wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 60.

85. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of photoconductors corresponding to a plurality of

development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, with corresponding developers for the respective colors using the development devices, wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 61.

86. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of photoconductors corresponding to a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, with corresponding developers for the respective colors using the development devices, wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 62.

87. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of photoconductors corresponding to a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, with corresponding developers for the respective colors using the development devices, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 63.

88. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of photoconductors corresponding to a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, with corresponding developers for the respective colors using the development devices, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 64.

89. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of photoconductors corresponding to a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, with corresponding developers for the respective colors using the development devices, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 65.

90. A development method of developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of photoconductors corresponding to a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, with corresponding developers for the respective colors using the development devices, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 66.

91. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, with corresponding developers for the respective colors using the development devices, wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 59.

92. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform,

with corresponding developers for the respective colors using the development devices, wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 60.

93. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, with corresponding developers for the respective colors using the development devices, wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 61.

94. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, with corresponding developers for the respective colors using the development devices, wherein the developers are the toners for electrophotography as claimed in claim 62.

95. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of photoconductors corresponding to a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, with corresponding

developers for the respective colors using the development devices, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 63.

96. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of photoconductors corresponding to a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, with corresponding developers for the respective colors using the development devices, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 64.

97. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of photoconductors corresponding to a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the development roller to be uniform, with corresponding developers for the respective colors using the development devices, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 65.

98. A transfer method of transferring to an intermediate transfer medium with electric field an image developed by developing electrostatic latent images for respective colors independently formed on a plurality of photoconductors corresponding to a plurality of development devices having a development roller and a development blade for controlling the thickness of a layer of developer provided on the

development roller to be uniform, with corresponding developers for the respective colors using the development devices, wherein the developers are the developers for electrophotography as claimed in claim 66.

99. A process cartridge removable from a main body of an image forming apparatus, comprising as one unit at least one of

a latent image supporter,

a charging unit charging a surface of the latent image supporter,

a packaging unit packaging the toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 59,

a development unit developing a latent image formed on the latent image supporter with the toner, and

a cleaning unit cleaning the toner remaining on the latent image supporter.

100. A process cartridge removable from a main body of an image forming apparatus, comprising as one unit at least one of

a latent image supporter,

a charging unit charging a surface of the latent image supporter, a packaging unit packaging the toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 60,

a development unit developing a latent image formed on the latent image supporter with the toner, and

a cleaning unit cleaning the toner remaining on the latent image supporter.

101. A process cartridge removable from a main body of an image forming apparatus, comprising as one unit at least one of

a latent image supporter,

a charging unit charging a surface of the latent image supporter,

a packaging unit packaging the toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 61,

a development unit developing a latent image formed on the latent image supporter with the toner, and

a cleaning unit cleaning the toner remaining on the latent image supporter.

102. A process cartridge removable from a main body of an image forming apparatus, comprising as one unit at least one of

a latent image supporter,

a charging unit charging a surface of the latent image supporter, a packaging unit packaging the toner for electrophotography as claimed in claim 62,

a development unit developing a latent image formed on the latent image supporter with the toner, and

a cleaning unit cleaning the toner remaining on the latent image supporter.

103. A process cartridge removable from a main body of an image forming apparatus, comprising as one unit at least one of

a latent image supporter,

a charging unit charging a surface of the latent image supporter,

a packaging unit packaging the developer for electrophotography as claimed in claim 63,

a development unit developing a latent image formed on the latent image supporter with the developer, and

a cleaning unit cleaning the developer remaining on the latent image supporter.

104. A process cartridge removable from a main body of an image forming apparatus, comprising as one unit at least one of

a latent image supporter,

a charging unit charging a surface of the latent image supporter, a packaging unit packaging the developer for electrophotography as claimed in claim 64,

a development unit developing a latent image formed on the latent image supporter with the developer, and

a cleaning unit cleaning the developer remaining on the latent image supporter.

105. A process cartridge removable from a main body of an image forming apparatus, comprising as one unit at least one of

a latent image supporter,

a charging unit charging a surface of the latent image supporter, a packaging unit packaging the developer for electrophotography as claimed in claim 65,

a development unit developing a latent image formed on the latent image supporter with the developer, and

a cleaning unit cleaning the developer remaining on the latent image supporter.

106. A process cartridge removable from a main body of an image forming apparatus, comprising as one unit at least one of

a latent image supporter,

a charging unit charging a surface of the latent image supporter,

a packaging unit packaging the developer for electrophotography as claimed in claim 66,

a development unit developing a latent image formed on the latent image supporter with the developer, and

a cleaning unit cleaning the developer remaining on the latent image supporter.